## NEW YORK HERALD.

MES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

I APPER N. W. CORURE OF NASSAU AND PULTON STE

TERMS, such in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD Scents per copy—37 per commun.
THE WEERLY HERALD every Saturday at 6½ cents per
copy, or 35 per annum; the European Edition 34 per annum
to any part of Great Britain, and 36 to any part of the Contional both to include postage.

"OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing imporland need, solicited from any quarter of the world—if need
will be therally paid for. BY OUR FORKIN CORRESPONBERTS ARE FARTICULABLY REQUESTED TO BEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES RENT US. will be liberally paid for. SET OUR FORKING CORRESPONDED AND EARLY LARRY REQUIREMENT OF SEAL ALL LEXTREM AND PACKAGES RENT LAUGUSTERED TO SEAL ALL LEXTREMS OF MAD AND ADDRESSED OF SEAL ADDRESS

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BECADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-OTHELLE-GOOD BOWERY TREATRE, BOWERY-HAMLET-AVELANCES

SORTON'S THEATHE, Chambers street-Jose Bull-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-SHE WOULD AND

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-TRUTH SECRET-

WOOD'S MINSTERLS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Breadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 529 Broadway-Buck

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad

BEFFRE HALL, 696 Broadway-PANORAMA OF EUROPE

New York, Monday, March 26, 1855.

## Mails for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison will leave Boston on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, for Averpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

two o'clock, to-morrow afternoon.
The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be situhed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copie

m wrappers, slapence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following

ces in Europe.

SERFOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

SERFOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

SERFOOL. Schwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

WM. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Cotharine street

SERFOOL. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

the European edition of the Heran

the European edition of the Heran The contents of the European edition of the HERALI brace the news received by mail and telegraph at

the affice during the previous week, and to the hour o

## News for the Pacific.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will have this port to morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for

The New York HERALD-California edition-contain ing all the latest nows by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock rrow morning. Agents will please send in the orders to early as possible,

We are still without later news from Europe The eleanship Atlantic is now, provided she left Liverport at the day appointed, in her sixteenth

We direct attention to the letter of our Albany correspondent, under the telegraphic head. H gives some interesting developments respecting the feancial policy of the administration. The report and hill recommending and providing for laying tells upon ratiroad freight, it seems, is the work of A counter project for making up the deficiency i the revenue will be presented in a day or two.

Senor Prancisco de Arrangoiz, the special con er appointed by Santa Anna to receive the best instalment of the \$10,000,000 to be paid under he Gadsden treaty, has recently caused to be pub lished an address to his countrymen, justifying his conduct in deducting out of the \$7,000,000 received a certain per centage for his commission. Embo died in this address are some forty official and private coments bearing on the subject, some of which are highly interesting, as evincing the extreme earn-estness and anxiety of Santa Anna to save the ten ions from the clutches of Mexican creditors, and from the rapacionacess or possible dishonesty of Mexican officials. But we have selected two door ments bearing on a different subject-paraely enlistment and transportation to Mexico Swiss body goard for Santa Anna. This matter excited much attention both here and in Europe, a short time ago, but its truth was officially denied on the part of Mexico. We now place in close prox ister to France, to the Paris journal La Patris, de sying the truth of the rumors then current on the subject, and a dipiomatic note from the same Senon to Gen. Almonte, the Mexicun Minister here, notify ing him of his purpose to draw on him immediately for \$500,000, for the purpose of sending out to Mex ice the three Swiss regiments ordered by his goveroment. These two letters are carious and interesting, as exhibiting the veracious character of Mexkon Ministers.

Our Rivas (Nicaragua) correspondent, writing or the 4th of March, furnishes an interesting report of the movements of Colonel Wheeler, in his capacity of United States Minister, stone his arrival at San Jaan de Nicaragua up to that time. It appears that some filibusters from New Orleans my to get themselves attached to his suite, and by their coquesting with the native parties of Chomorro and Castillon, accepting of money from the one, trading in munitions of war, and other overt acts, have seriously compromised the and good faith of our government. Mr. Wheeler was at latest date awaiting th termination of the revolution, before taking further Minal action. This letter will be found useful, prowided another case of "outrage on an American oldinen" should reach us from the republics of Central America. The anarchy consequent on continsed interaccine war was rapidly destroying the best interests of Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras. Senor Ortega had lesued a manifesto rela tive to the late triumph at the fortified plaza of Masaya, a copy of which we publish.

Our correspondent at Alexandria (Egypt) gives seems authentic information with regard to the recent discovery whereby two crops of rice can be obtained from the easie seed in five months. The suc eem of the experiments of Mr. Luttis, the discoverer of the process by which such an important result is obtained, is fully attested by Mr. De Leen, our Consul General to Egypt.

The extensive establishment known as the Phy alx Oil and Candle Works, located at the corner of theid and John streets, Brooklyn, was totally do strayed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at \$50,000, about half of which is covered by insur-

The Canadian Militia bill passed the second reading in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday sight by a large majority. This seems to place the carrying of the measure beyond a doubt.

We publish elsewhere an account of the spiride of Mrs. Mary Girard, a young married women, ro siding in this city, by costing her throat with a repor, while in a fit of durangement. There are seven capital trials to take place during

the present term of the Court of Oyer and Termi ser. The first will probably commence to day. Every person-every letter writer, should mad the from the Post Office, published in another sclamn. No expaid letter will pass through the mails after the first of next April. All letters not

propaid will be sent to the dead letter office. This lort should be made known for and wide. The sotton market continued firm Saturday, but ewing to the absence of the Atlantic's ners, the

sales did not exceed above 1,000 bales. Flour was rather firmer for common grades, with a fair basiness doing, chiefly for local and Eustern consumption. Wheat was quiet, and no sales of moment reported. Corn was active at 98c. a 994c. for white, and 99c. a 100c. for yellow Provisions were without change of moment. continued quite firm, with pretty free sales, including some lots purchased on Southern account

Our Spanish Relations-Sonie's Return Semution at Madeld and Washingthing in the Wind.

Our telegraphic despatches to day, from Washington and Philadelphia, in reference to the rumored reconstruction of the Cabinet and our diplomatic corps, are very curious, and strongly significant of something in the wind The debate, on the other hand, in the Cortes at Medrid on our Cuban imbroglio, which we have also transferred to these columns, shows very conclusively that the Spanish Minister of For eign Affairs, Senor Luzuriaga, is apprehensive of some impending danger from the indiguan return of Mr. Soulé to the United States, and has all at once become extremely amiable and conciliatory. Who has given him his cue The English embassy, perhaps, or Mensieur de Turget.

We refer our readers to his remarks in th Cortes. A more peacefully inclined gentleman cannot be found at this time in any European cabinet outside of Prussia. And this is same Minister who had no time to answer or even listen to the demands of Mr. Soulé for a liquidation of our outstanding accounts! Now, however, Senor Luzuriaga pleads for an armis tice-pleads for peace, and protests that Spain is not at all disposed to chaffer upon the indemnity in the Black Warrier and other cases, but volunteers to foot the bill of costs with her characteristic magnanimity. All this is very fine; though it simply amounts to nothing but confession that Senor Luzuriaga is very much frightened in view of the peculiar acts, facts and circumstances resulting in the final deparure of Mr. Soulé from Spain.

In this speech of the Spanish Premier we ave also the origin of that false report in the Washington Union, that there had been a settlement of the Black Warrior case. This speech shows that this reported settlement amounts to the single declaration that Spain at last is graciously disposed to proceed to a consideration of the subject. Senor Luzuriaga, doubtless, desired to anticipate the warlike reaction which he apprehended would follow the arrival back on these shores of Mr. Soulé. This apprehension was very natural, after the cavalier treatment which our Minister suffered during his official residence at Madrid, and the cool hauteur and contemptuous indifference with which all his approaches for specific negotiations were set aside. But, quick as Senor Luzuriaga has been to protest his amiable inclinations, it is very likely that his protestations

have come too late for the desired purpose. What does Spain want? She wants an ar mistice-she wants time. She wants to hold us on the conciliation and pacific tack until her protectors, England and France, are relieved of Russia. Then she will wheel about, and protest that she owes us nothing, will concednothing; and that she defies us and dares us to interfere with her internal or external regula tions for the island of Cuba. This is what we may expect, if our administration shall prove to be credulous and green enough to swallow

the sugar-coated promises of Senor Luzuriaga. But the sensation here which it was expected would follow the return of our Minister, has come. The publication of his official correspondence is producing a prodigious reaction, not only against the further continuance of a milk and water policy like that of Marcy, but decidedly against the Marcy Ca binet, and in favor of a new one, upon the decisive platform of the Aix-la Chapelle manifes to. Hence these reports from Washington and Philadelphia of a projected early re-construc tion of the Cabinet and our diplomatic corps. Soulé, meantime, can afford to keep quiet yet for a season, while his correspondence is working so strongly in his favor.

If there were any reliance to be placed upon the plans and purposes of Mr. Pierce from day to another, we should feel bold to say that, from present appearances, indications, facts and rumors, there will be a new Cabinet, on the Aix-la-Chapelle policy, and a corresponding reosganization of our diplomatic representatives to the Western European Powers before the first of July. Nay more, we should feel pretty sanguine of an extra session of Congress, and of such recommendations to both houses, concerning our affairs with Spain, as would fully carry out the recent bold and emphatic sugges tions of the Washington Union. It these suggestions were intended to feel the public pulsa we suspect that even Mr. Pierce is convinced that action, and decisive action, is the very thing desired by an overwhelming majority of all sections, classes and parties of the American people. Why then hesitate, and delay, and prevaricate any longer? Why throw the golden opportunity away?

We feel entirely convinced-we have not the

studow of a doubt-that some such new Cabinet as that laid down at Philadelphia, followed up by the call of an extra session of Congress, and the recommendations we have indicated, would speedily re-establish our forlorn President upon a broader stronger and more consistent popular support than that which he has lost. As matters now stand his case is most desperate, and requires the boldest treatment to save the patient. Poultices, and palliatives, soothing syrups and carcotics will not avail. His whole system must be thoroughly purged. His spoils policy has been very disastrous, and the various pre scriptions of Marcy, Kozsta, diplomatic Indian blankets, coats and breeches, Cuban advices and all, have only resulted in reducing the ad ministration to skin and bone. Mr. Pierce appreciates the urgent necessity for some new and powerful means of relief and restoration. He cannot be so imbecile as not to perceive that Spain, Cuba, a new policy, a new Cabinet, and an era session of Congress are his true remedies

The reaction is upon him, the plot thickens me presses, the present invites to action the future is full of danger-the immediate future; there is nothing left but Cuba to stand upon-literally nothing. Is Virginia, that last citadel of Mr. Pierce's democracy, worth saving? Is the democratic party? Is Cuba? Or is the future peace of the country worth securing If yea, to each and all these inquiries, then, we arge upon Mr. Pierce and his advisers a new Cabinet and an extra session of Congress. Better keep Mr. Dodge at home, if he is to go to Spain to resume negotiations upon the basis of the sweet flavored protestations of Senor Lururinga. Keep Mr. Dodge at home to await

the leaner of an extra session of Congress.

know no language too strong to characterise the exhibitions announced under the above title. They are heartless, disgraceful and unfeeling in every possible way. The idea c exhibiting children like pigs or fat poodles 'au mething in it so revolting and so repr guant to all established notions of decency, t' at it is surprising that any one could be fr and to entertain still less to encourage it. It would be just as proper to make a show, of the mothers themselves-for in fact the one cannot very wellbe exhibited without the other. But, apart ir in the unbecoming character of such exhi biti as, there are o'her considerations which are rullicient to condemn them. They are not merely brutal and contemptible, but they are seitivet, dangerous. Only fancy the influence likely to be produced on the general health of children by the congregation together of so many infants, having in them the incipient reeds of the diseases incident to their age, such as the measles, smallpox, and other contagious maladies. The nursery is the proper place for children, and the idea of removing them from it to the overheated and infectious atmosphere of an exhibition room, could only have originated in the brain of a heartless and case-hardened showman, who is accustomed to extract gold from the miseries of others, and who thinks as little of making his harvest out f the sufferings of the infant generation as he did out of those of a poor old worn out negress.

Barpum is in fact trying to brave the moral sense of the community by originating these preposterous and brutal experiments. His last hameful essay of this kind was the show of mock Shanghaes and Cochin China roosters, which has been so severely, but humorously, caricatured up in Burnham's "Hen Fever." If there was any useful object to be gained by these exhibitions, whether of fowls or of babies, some excuse might be found for them. But Barnum pretends to nothing of the sort. His only purpose is to attract visiters to his Museum; and provided he fills his pockets, he cares but little what the public may think of his proceedings-In a postecript to his autobiography, he will, probably, at some future day, give us an inside view of his own opinion of them, which will, no doubt, be as edifying and instructive as his commentaries upon the previous episodes of

his audacious and unblushing career. In the meanwhile, it is painful to think that there should be found in our community ladies of respectable character and position who do not shrink from lending their names to these disgusting exhibitions. They have evidently been duped by Barnum into the belief that they are advancing the interests of humanity by giving their aid to this great baby move ment. Ladies are proverbially weak on this point, and we have no doubt that the casuistry of the ingenious showman overcame any linger ing doubts that they might have entertained a to the propriety of their conduct. We have said enough, we hope, to convince them that they can best turther infant development by confining it to the nursery. Exhibition rooms are not, like hot-houses, favorable to artificial

NULLIFICATION IN NEW YORK .-- The select ommittee of the Assembly on the subject have reported through Mr. Phelps, of Onon daga, a bill entitled "An act for the bette preservation of the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of this State," which we re-publish to-day. As will be perceived upon oking into this measure, it is nothing more nor less than a bill to set the constitution at defiance, in the nullification of the Fugitive Slave law. The bill provides in behalf of fu-

gitive slaves :-1.-The writ of habeas corpus.

2.- A trial by jury.

3.-Fines for the arrest of persons of fugitive slaves, who are not such. 4.- A denial of the jails for the temporary

safe-keeping of fugitives. 5 .- An interdict against all public officers of the State assisting in the arrest and restoration

of fugitive slaves to their masters. 6.-A similar interdict to the State militia.

7.-Repeal of a conflicting law.

8.-Penalties to State officers who may prefer obedience to the laws of Congress. 9 .- Expenses of this new law provided for.

10 .- The act to go into effect immediately. This is clean work, and if this bill be passed there immediately arises a conflict between Congress and the State, and the anti-slavery agitation will receive the exciting impetus of open and deliant nullification. Such an act is an appropriate appendix to the re-election of Seward, and is a practical developement of his seditious and disunion programm for future operations. We shall see whether his followers in the Legislature have or have not the hardihood to carry out a measure so fraught with the elements of agitation, sedition, revolution, fire and slaughter as this. Pass this bill, and every man may as well resolve at once whether he is for the Northern or the Southern confederacy, for it must speedily ripen into secession and disunion. We shall watch the fate of this new and most impudent scheme of nullification with the despest interest. It is the test question.

More SATANIC THAN THE SATANIC .- The west ern papers say that the New York press is undergoing several changes; among others that several of the daily journals-among which the Tribune and Express stand pre-eminent-are now more satanic than the "satanic" itself. We feel flattered by the allusion to ourselves. Our country cotemporaries are slightly mistaken. By dist of constantly accusing the HERALD of satanic propensities for vulgarity, slang and scurrility, several city journals have come to believe themselves at last, and seeing that the HERALD was successful, while they were not, have innocently supposed that its success must be due to the qualities for which they gave it credit. From this discovery to the assumption of satanic characteristics the interval was short; the Tribune, Express, and others, very soon began to be scurrllous and abusive, expecting in their verdant silliness that they would succeed better in consequence. They are better able than we to report how the dodge succeeded.

Meanwhile, as the Legislature has appointed a committee to inquire into the condition and modus operands of the New York press, we may expect some interesting disclosures with regard to the manner in which some of the journals are got up. The cpithet of saturic is likely to become vulgar and common. As to the facts which gave rise to the committee-the scenes which took place on the occasion of the visit of the Legislature to this city-we apprehend the committee will not find anything to question or cavit at in the report of the leading journals. To try to lay the blame of the

BABY SHOWS -THE LATEST HUMBUG.-We drunk ances and rowdy ism which took place on that . occasion on interlopers is a very small P .cceeding; and one which will serve the champagne drinkers in the Maine law Legislature very little. Indeed, looking over the whole affair, it appears that there is much better reasons for the New York press appointing a committee to inspect and report upon the Legislature, than for the Legislature to perform the same office for the press.

KISSANE'S CASE-VALUE OF A PENITENT Speech - The Court of Sessions has been engaged for many days past on the trial of a man amed Kissane, for extensive forgeries on the Chemical Bank, in this city. The case exhibited some remarkable features, more especially the coolness and enterprise with which th scheme was devised in so distant a place as Cincinnati, and the ingenuity, skill and determination with which its details were carried out here. But the speech of Kissane and the sentence of the Recorder are the most suggestive points of the whole affair.

From some admissions and invendoes in the declarations of the prisoner, it is evident that bis conscience was ill at ease during the trial, and that there were other offences preying on his mind. He endeavored, indeed, to cloak them over with an expression of contrition; bu it was apparent to all present that he labored under the consciousness that he was an old of fender against the laws of his country. His previous history goes far to establish that impression. Every one recollects the extraordinary circumstances connected with the burning of the steamboat Martha Washington, on the waters of the Mississippi, a few years ago. Se veral individuals, all occupying respectable business positions, were charged with having conspired to set the vessel on fire, with the intention of defrauding a number of insurance offices, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic. Kissane was one of the parties upon whom suspicion fell, and his case was investigated in one of the Western courts.

The burning of that vessel was a terrible affair. It was proved on the various trials that she had been laden to an unusual extent with boxes and bales, apparently full of goods, but in reality containing nothing but rub bish, and which were insured extensively in various offices throughout the country. At a suspicious hour, and under the most suspicious circumstances, the vessel took fire whilst proceeding down the river, and numbers of unfortunate individuals perished in the catastrophe. And yet all the parties concerned in this diabolical plot escaped punishment, and have lately commenced actions against the different offices in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and other cities, in which the cargo was

The share which Kissane had in this affair no doubt caused him some severe twinges of conscience on his late trial. He felt that his evil course of life could no longer escape the punishment which conduct like his is, sooner or later, certain to entail. Thanks to a few rhetorical flourishes, he got off much easier than he expected. Our amiable Recorder, who seems to be the legatee of the legal lore and kind heart of our late Recorder Riker, was moved to compassion by the apparent penitence of the sinner, but nevertheless concluded that he must "suffer some." He accordingly gave him only two years and a half in the State prison for a crime which, under other circumstances. would probably have been visited with the full punishment specified by the law.

THE MISSION TO FRANCE. - Several of our cotemporaries, both here and elsewhere, still harp on the mission to France, which, it is said. Pierce intended to give us but did not. They need not trouble themselves on that score any longer. The mission to France, or any other mission, is not worth our taking. When a new man has been elected President in 1856, we may condescend by hard solicitation to take the post of Secretary of State, in order to reorganize on a proper footing the foreign policy of the government. But we would not keep the office over a year, and then we might be induced by kind treatment, (but not by subscriptions \$100,000, as in the case of Daniel Webster,) to take the post of Secretary of the Treasury, organize that dilapidated department, and put it in proper training for prosperous financial action. After these labors we should retire from the field, prepare for Greenwood Cemetery, and leave the future to the Know Nothings.

THE CENTRAL PARK - Day after day Mayor Wood improves. His next proceeding after breaking up the fashionable gambling houses or taking preliminary steps towards that endwas to veto the resolution of the Common Council curtailing the Central Park. It is very hard to say how the municipal bodies proceed on what principle their legislation is based, or with what design half their measures are planned. With regard to this resolution which originated in the Board of Councilmen, the simplest interpretation appears to be that it was suggested by a spirit of speculation. Some parties whose lands were in the vicinity and would have been affected by the curtailment of the Park were in all probability at the bottom of the scheme. It is not unlikely as the Mayor hints in the beginning of his veto message, that some disappointed advocates of Jones's Park had a hand in the passage of the resolution; desiring of course to kill the Central Park scheme by inches. Fortunately, Fernando Wood was true to his duty and the attempt was frustrated.

It will doubtless be renewed, and it rests with the citizens to say whether or no the Mayor shall be sustained in what he has done, For our part as we cannot conceive anything more imperatively needed by the mechanics of this city than a Park to breathe fresh air in, so we cannot think of a scheme more worthy of public reprobation than one to curtail the size of that Park, or throw any other obstacle in the way of its completion. If any one wanted to enlarge it, we would support them. When it is proposed to curtail it, the least the public can do is to declare its dissatisfaction in a tone not to be misunderstood, and to give to the Mayor their full countenance and support. THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE VIEW

GIN MARY .- Yesterday, in the Catholic Church, was the Feast of the Annunciation. On that day, according to the Gospel, the angel appeared to the Virgin and announced the coming of the Savinr. This is supposed by some to be the same as the Immaculate Conception; but that is one thing and the annunciation is another. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin took place many years previous. The religious services in many of the Catholic churches semerday were imposing, and in some were plendid.

WILLIAM H. SEWAND'S PURPOSES ON THE PRESIDENCY .- The plan of William H. Seward and his friends is to carry by fusing all the issues of the day in the next Legislature of New York as they did in the present one, and then procure from that body the State nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Pierce's treachery to the democratic party, and the breaking up thereof, left the door open to Seward's re-election as Senator. The anti-slavery issue, the temperance issue, the old fossil remnants of the whigs, and the new police bill, are all intended as various instruments by which the Presidential nomination of Seward in the next Legislature might be secured. If the Know Nothings in this State unite in opposition to Seward, and the democracy of Tammany Hall reorganize their elements, a fight will take place between those parties, and Seward may demolished in the conflict.

CAVED IN .- The terrible oyster house critic of Forrest's performances appears to have caved in very suddenly. Why so? We tell him there is no occasion for alarm-that For rest has too much good sense to interfere with so active an agent in filling his houses; and that Marshall is too shrewd a manager to permit a libel suit to interrupt a sensation which pays so well as this. Moreover, notwithstanding the verdict in the Fry case, a public journalist has the right to criticise an actor's or a manager's shortcomings. Don't be frightened off by the Fry verdict. That was a bad and unjust precedent, as we shall ultimately prove, even if we have to carry it up to the highest court in the State. Go ahead. Forrest has a broad pair of shoulders, and Marshall has no objection. Don't be alarmed, Mr. Fry, or Mr. Sly, by the Fry case. The law will take care of that. Forrest is not Fry.

INCIPIENT EMEUTE AT THE ACADEMY,-It is very difficult to keep harmony behind the scenes of the Italian Opera. On Saturday morning last a row took place at the rehearsal which, accordingly, broke up in confusion We understand that a formal complaint in writing has been made to the Committee of Managers against Signor Badiali, and that he will be hauled over the coals some time to day. We always understood that the admirable Badiali was one of the most quiet and peaceable of the troupe. What on earth is the matter?

# THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic SANDY HOOK, March 25-10 P. M.

We have no tidings yet of the steamship Atlantic now fifteen and a half days out from Liverpool. The wind is west, and the weather clear.

Important Cabinet News.
RUMORED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET AND
THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—A CLEAN SWEEP.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1855. Rumors are again affoat of a reconstruction, men and policy, of the Cabinet. The plan now appears to be an entirely new Cabinet, the present one to be disposed of

as follows:-Marcy..... To England. Cushing......To Fra Davis Brigadier Ge
Campbell (Catholic) To Rome. K'Clelland...... To China. Dobbin.....To Cuba Guthrie ..... To Kentucky.

And this programme, or something like it, is to b carried out very soon—because why? Under the old law our first class diplomats abroad get an outfit of nine thousand dollars, charge's \$4,500; but this law expires on the 30th June, and the new law, which then comes into effect, stops all outfits, and substitutes an additional salary of from five to seven thousand dollars a year. Thus, you will perceive, that by making these proposed diplomatic appointments before the 30th June, the appointees get their outsits and the increased salary besides; but if they wait till the 1st of July, the outfit are all lost. You may, therefore, count pretty surely upon a great cabinet and diplomatic recons the 30th June. Buchanan and Dallas are both talked of for the State Department, and one of them wil

## CABINET COUNCIL BETWEEN GRORGE M. DALLAS AND PIEURE SOULE-REPORTED RESULT

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1856. I am just informed that Mr Sould invi by Mr. Dallas, had a very interesting conference with him yesterday, on the re-organization of the Cabinet. r mays that Dallas is to succeed Marcy, and that as soon as things can be arranged there is to be a ne Cabinet, and a new set of diplomatic appointments. am further advised that Soule and Mr. Dallas have almo as good as resolved upon the following ministry:-

Treasury..... Howell Cobb, Ga. sterior ...... Gov. Wright, Ind. War.....J. C. Breckeuridge Ky. Of course, Soule is the choice of Dallas, and is, in spite of Marcy, still a favorite of the President. Wise, it is supposed, will be defeated, and must be provided for in

e Cabinet or in a foreign mission. You know that old Zack Taylor appointed Mr. Clayton to choose his Cabinet; and why should not Mr. Pierce fall back upon that plan Rely upon it, there is something of this sort to the wind Soule has not been so quiet for nothing.

### Latest from the State Capital. THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME OF THE STATE GOVERN MENT—TOLL ON RAILEOADS, ETC., ETC. ALBANY, March 25, 1855.

As we advised the readers of the Herand in advance. the Committee of Ways and Means of the House intro duced a bill on Saturday to impose tells on railroads. Full tolls are recommended on the Central, two-thirdson the Ric, pad one balf on the Northern or Ogdensburg roads. This is the plan of the Auditor, in opposition to the State Engineer and the Canal Commissioners. The latter attribute the failing off during the last year of near half a milhon of canal revenues to causes of a merely temperary character, which should create no apesions for the tuture. Large quantities of lumber have been withheld in Canada, upon wh ch there was a duty of twenty per cent, under the expectation that the reciprocity treaty would soon go into effect. Upon this reciprocity nearly when the second article alone a deficiency in talls of sixty thousand dellars has accrued during the past year. Now that there is to be free trade in that article, and also in flour, grain and var ous others, there is good reason for believing that not only will the sixty thousand dollars be recovered, but a sum equally large be added to the be recovered, but a sum equally large be added to the tells upon tanadian productions annually, for all time. The failing of in tolls on wheat and floor has been up-wards of six hundred thousand dollars, owing mainly to the failure at the wheat crop over a large extent of our country. The exactitant prices of grain and flour irduced the shipping of large quantities by railroad, under the spipelenesors entertained by owners of a decline before the same articles could reach the seasond by causal. The listate largiture and Surveyor is decidedly and explantability opposed to tolling railroads, and address arrog arguments showing that if honest men, instead of mere brawling positionary, that if honest men, instead of mere brawling positionary, could have the name greatest of the canals, the State need four no compitation from railroads or anything else. The counts, the system as abundantly able to take cars of themselves at process, provide for their enargement and completion, and cross a forever a source of inexhaustible wealth to the state.

Ent the views of the Anditor, so diametrically us op-

But the views of the Andikor, so diametrically in op-position to the well seighed opinion of the practical man inviting the canaly in charge, have been adopted, and a bill is now in the Assembly imposing taxation upon Treight carried by mirroads.

Now, cut of the Committee of Ways and Means, con-isting of five, who reported the reasons and the bill on astroay, only two, Mears. Blatchford and Giescon, ful-ly agree. The moment the report was real, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Alti on both expressed their dissent, and inform-ed the house that, in a day or two, they would present a counter report. Mr. May, another meaning rose in his ed the house tank, in a day or two, they would present a counter report. Mr liay, another member, rose in his pince, and stated that there were options advanced in the report in favor of telling railroads which he did not enderse; so that, in truth, the bull agreed upon by the administration came into the fit use in a very questions.

ble shape, as only two out of five of the Committee em Ways and Means endersed it as a whole. Col. Man, or resicent of Alleghany county, is not prepared to tan his constituents for sending their produce to the New York:

There is another view of this

Ways and Means endersed it as a whole. Col. May, excepted to Alleghany county, is not prepared to tas his constituents for sending their produce to the New Yorkmarket en the Erie road.

There is another view of this question, of which we have been fully advised for weeks and months, and which we have withheld from public view, in anticipation of the contingency which has now arisen; and it is this.—The railroad managers will not oppose the imposition of tolls very strenuously, but will demand from the Legislature, as a quid pro quo, the privilege of increasing the passenger fare a half or a whole cent per mile. The law now restricts them to two cents. That this will be done, if possible, there can be no doubt. The administration organ says: "If tolls are imposed temporarily, corresponding privileges will doubtless be extended to the roads." Such "corresponding privileges" are an increase in the fare of passengers, and nothing else. They will be perfectly withing to pay tols eight months in the year, during the season of canal navigation, if they can put up passenger rates throughout the year one quarter or a third. For instance, the fare between this city and Buffalo is now six obliars and fity cents, and to that half a cent on three hundred and twenty-live miles, one dollar and sixty-three cents, and the fare will be eight dollars and thirteen cents, if a cent a mile is allowed, then the charge will be mine cellure and seventy-six cents. The number of passengers carried over the road in 1863, (the report for the last year is not yet printed,) is 465,203, by adding one dollar and sixty three cents to each of those passengers, the company would have received the additional sum of six hundred and ninety-saven thousand eight hundred and five dollars, without a dollar of extracost for locomotives, cars, superintendence or labor. In 1843 an average was taken, by which it appears that the number of miles travelled by passengers, or number of passengers are a demand is also to be made to bridge the Hudson at Albany. T

Low Stage of the Potomac River. The water in the Potomas river is very low. The

Southern mail boat ran aground last night at Aquin. Creek, but got safely off again to-day. The weather is The Rumored Bank Defalcation in Baltimore.

The report of a defalcation of sixty or seventy thouwill, however, doubtless be a run on the Bank of Comserce to-morrow in consequence of the rumor. We have received here New Orleans papers of Monday,

Fatal Railroad Casualty Joseph Ward, drover, of Mansfield, Ohio, was killed this morning, in attempting to jump from the freight train at Oriskany Corners. He was going to New York with cattle.

Municipal Somination in Portland. At a very large and harmonious meeting of the citizens on Saturday evening, James T. McOob was pominated as sandidate for Mayor, in opposition to Neal Dow.

The Ship Harkaway.

CHARLESTON, March 25, 1856.

The ship Harkaway, which was sahore off Cape Romaine, got off on Thursday, but was obliged to throw overboard a large portion of her cargo of salt before doing so. She was fallen in with afterwards by the steamer Dudley, leaking badly, and towed into port.

Weather at Boston.
Boston, March 25—9 P. M.
The weather here to-day has been clear and cold. Attrong Northwest wind is now blowing.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, March 24, 1865.
Cotton has been in active demand, and the market closes with a firm feeling and an upward tendemcy.
Wool—The demand has been fair, at firm prices. Sales, 60,900 lbs. Frinting Cloths—Market firm, and active.
Sales, 51,200 pieces.

Dr. Hunter on Consumption in Chikken.— Letter No. XII.

Dr. Hunter on Consumption in Children.—
Letter Ro. XII.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:
Six—In this letter I purpose to point out the frequence of consumption in childhood, and to describe the causes which consumption is most common between the providence of the consumption is most common between the providence of the consumption is most common between the providence of the consumption is most common between the special consumption is most common between the special consumption is most one period of human life during which consumption is so prevalent or so fatal as between the ages of three and friency special correct in the common between the providence of the p

mother was asset, the from it. If a child is bern of a parent in health, it can only have consumption from the operation of causes as entirely independent of its parentage as those which produce inflammation or fever.

This brings to to a consideration of what causes will produce in the cause of the cause will produce the cause of the cause will prove the cause of the cause which each of the cause are only varied. Instead of spending half their interest of doors for a far and accrete, they are enervated by confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for confinement want for clothing, the custom of dressing the cause of the table, and a stances they are allowed all the varieties of the table, and the confinement of the cause of the cause of the cause of cause of the cause of

mother daily offers becediff a sacrince to the war sparse of fashion!

In children, consumption does not manifest itself by fashion!

In children, consumption does not manifest itself by neitire symptoms; but there are certain signs by which is destructive influence on their health may be known. When ever you find a child subject to eruptions about the fac-with pully and chapped tips, and attended by wasting, you may suspect the cause to be in the lungs. There are peculiar inflammation of the eyes, causing great dread of the light, and a constant desire to lury, the face in a pillow. In other instances we find pustules about the edges of the eyelide, or exprises behind the ears, swelling of the glands of the need, or coreness and running from the none—all of which early point us to an unhealthy state of the general system, which too often springs from the presence of tabercles in the

chearly points us to an innerstance of tubercles in the lungs.

Though no child can be long subjected to had air and in sufficient food, clothing and exercise, without engandering consumption, there is a great difference in their liability to suffer from these influences. Those most liable are remarkable to the construction for intelligence beyond their years—for a relent fact intelligence beyond their years—for a relent fact in the construction for intelligence beyond their years—for a relent fact in the construction for intelligence beyond their years—for a relent fact in the construction for intelligence beyond their years—for a relent fact in the construction of a construction of a release the construction of the

the adult.

To my next letter I shall consider the ramaining to orms of consumption. Your desired the ramaining to orms of consumption. hall consider to.
For chedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, W. D.,
ROBERT HUNTER, W. D., ROBERT HONTER.
Physician for Diseases of t
No. 525 Brondway, New York, March 24, 1835.

The Daguerreotype Excitement still Reges or areadway, and the people, the true levets of period certraits for 25 and 50 cents, and the admirers of the pie-graph, the steroescope, so., go in for them on the char-ystem at 259.

Plain and Colored Photographs, at Brady's,

Mourning Mautillas .- Now open at Bartholonew's new mourning of ro, the most extensive stock not superior styles over raintined. E. F. BANTHOLOMEW New Meurning Store, 501 Brandway.

The Woodlawn Mansion, on the Bicominglate road, to let "Those promises have been my the coars occupied by Cape W. L. Wiley, as a roadied and proved the most popular piace of resers for each mythog of alcohol. and prove the most pointer place of reserving of od of town, pricise of pleasure recreating, and military securelocs on the intend of Machatan. The plot of ground comprises twenty acres well woode, and milh as weared to water freshing. It would be a well in our sprivate wedgement but is most advantageously streams for a province would be premised, or to W.E. MOPPAT, No Encademan, N. V.